CONTINGENCY LOAN #4 RLP

APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Revised 4/99

IMPORTANT: Please consult the "Instructions for Completing the Project Application" for assistance in completion of this form.

CB12I

SUBDIVISION: City of Cincinnati **CODE#** 061-15000

DISTRICT NUMBER: 2 **COUNTY:** Hamilton **DATE** 8 /30 /04

CONTACT: Brian Pickering, P.E. **PHONE #** (513) 591 - 6856

(THE PROJECT CONTACT PERSON SHOULD BE THE INDIVIDUAL WHO WILL BE AVAILABLE ON A DAY-TO-DAY BASISDURING THE APPLICATION REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS AND WHO CAN BEST ANSWER OR COORDINATE THE RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS)

FAX (513) 591-7967 **E-MAIL** brian.pickering@gcww.cincinnati-oh.gov

PROJECT NAME: North Bend Road Water Main Replacement – Oakwood Avenue to Hamilton Avenue

SUBDIVISION TYPE
(Check Only 1)
__1. County
X 2. City
__3. Township
__4. Village
__5. Water/Sanitary District
(Section 6119 O.R.C.)

FUNDING TYPE REQUESTED
(Check All Requested & Enter Amount)
__1. Grant $_____
X 2. Loan $ 400,000
__3. Loan Assistance $_____

PROJECT TYPE
(Check Largest Component)
__1. Road
__2. Bridge/Culvert
X 3. Water Supply
__4. Wastewater
__5. Solid Waste
__6. Stormwater

TOTAL PROJECT COST:$ 400,000 **FUNDING REQUESTED:**$ 400,000

DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION
To be completed by the District Committee ONLY

GRANT:$_____ **LOAN ASSISTANCE:**$_____
SCIP LOAN: $_____ **RATE:**_____% **TERM:** _____yrs.
RLP LOAN: $_____ **RATE:**_____% **TERM:** _____yrs.

(Check Only 1)
X State Capital Improvement Program
__Local Transportation Improvements Program
__Small Government Program

OFFICE OF NEW BURLINGTON COUNTY ENGINEER
2004 SEP 17 AM 9:3

FOR OPWC USE ONLY

PROJECT NUMBER: C_____/C_____
Local Participation _____%
OPWC Participation_____%
Project Release Date: ___/___/___
OPWC Approval: _____

APPROVED FUNDING: $_____
Loan Interest Rate: _____%
Loan Term: _____years
Maturity Date: _____
Date Approved: ___/___/___
SCIP Loan _____ **RLP Loan**

1.0 PROJECT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1.1 PROJECT ESTIMATED COSTS:
(Round to Nearest Dollar)

			MBE $	Force Account $
a.)	Project Engineering Costs:			
	1. Preliminary Engineering	$_____.00	_____	_____
	2. Final Design	$_____.00	_____	_____
	3. Other Engineer Services *	$_____.00	_____	_____
	Supervision	$_____.00		
	Miscellaneous	$_____.00		
b.)	Acquisition Expenses:			
	1. Land	$_____.00		
	2. Right-of-Way	$_____.00		
c.)	Construction Costs:	$ 363,636 .00	_____	_____
d.)	Equipment Purchased directly:	$_____.00	_____	
e.)	Other Direct Expenses:	$_____.00	_____	_____
f.)	Contingencies:	$ 36,364 .00	_____	
g.)	TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS:	$ 400,000 .00		

1.2 PROJECT FINANCIAL RESOURCES:
(Round to Nearest Dollar and Percent)

			%
a.)	Local In-Kind Contributions	$_____.00	_____
b.)	Local Public Revenues	$_____.00	_____
c.)	Local Private Revenues	$_____.00	_____
d.)	Other Public Revenues		
	1. ODOT PID# _____	$_____.00	_____
	2. EPA/OWDA	$_____.00	_____
SUB TOTAL LOCAL RESOURCES:		$_____.00	_____
e.)	OPWC Funds		
	1. Grant	$_____.00	_____
	2. Loan	$ 400,000 .00	100%
	3. Loan Assistance	$_____.00	_____
SUB TOTAL OPWC RESOURCES:		$ 400,000 .00	100%
f.) TOTAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES:		$ 400,000 .00	100%

*Other Engineer's Services must be outlined in detail on the required certified engineer's estimate.

1.3 AVAILABILITY OF LOCAL FUNDS:

Attach a summary from the Chief Financial Officer listed in section 5.2 listing all local share funds budgeted for the project and the date they are anticipated to be available.

2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

IMPORTANT: If project is multi-jurisdictional, information must be consolidated in this section.

2.1 PROJECT NAME: North Bend Road Water Main Replacement – Oakwood Avenue to Hamilton Avenue

2.2 BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION - (Sections a through d):

a: SPECIFIC LOCATION:

This project is located on North Bend Road from Oakmont Avenue to Hamilton Avenue. See attached location map for location.

PROJECT ZIP CODE: 45224

b: PROJECT COMPONENTS:

This project includes replacing an 8" distribution main with a 12" water distribution main including the installation of valves, water branches, fire hydrants, chambers, disinfection, pressure testing and performing all other related work.

c: PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS / CHARACTERISTICS:

This project involves abandoning an existing 8" water main and replacing with approximately 1930' of 12" distribution water main in North Bend Road.

d: DESIGN SERVICE CAPACITY:

IMPORTANT: Detail shall be included regarding current service capacity vs. proposed service level. If road or bridge project, include ADT. If water or wastewater project, include both current residential rates based on monthly usage of 7,756 gallon per household. Attach current rate ordinance.

This project is designed to meet future demand.

2.3 USEFUL LIFE / COST ESTIMATE: Project Useful Life: 75 Years.

Attach Registered Professional Engineer's statement, with original seal and signature certifying the project's useful life indicated above and estimated cost.

3.0 REPAIR/REPLACEMENT or NEW/EXPANSION:

TOTAL PORTION OF PROJECT REPAIR/REPLACEMENT	$ 400,000	100 %
State Funds Requested for Repair and Replacement	$ 400,000	100 %
TOTAL PORTION OF PROJECT NEW/EXPANSION	$_____	__%
State Funds Requested for New and Expansion	$_____	__%

4.0 PROJECT SCHEDULE: *

		BEGIN DATE	END DATE
4.1	Engineering/Design:	12/01/04	8/01/05
4.2	Bid Advertisement:	10/01/05	11/01/05
4.3	Construction:	2/01/06	11 /01/06

* Failure to meet project schedule may result in termination of agreement for approved projects. Modification of dates must be approved in writing by the Commission once the Project Agreement has been executed. Dates should assume project agreement approval/release on July 1st of the Program Year applied for.

5.0 APPLICANT INFORMATION:

5.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

TITLE	Assistant City Manager
STREET	Room 152, City Hall 801 Plum Street
CITY/ZIP	Cincinnati, OH 45202
PHONE	(513) 352 - 2457
FAX	(513) 352- 6284

5.2 CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

TITLE	Finance Director
STREET	Room 250, City Hall 801 Plum Street
CITY/ZIP	Cincinnati, Oh 45202
PHONE	(513) 352 - 3731
FAX	(513) 352 - 2370

5.3 PROJECT MANAGER Joseph R. Zistler

TITLE	Principal Engineer
STREET	4747 Spring Grove Avenue
CITY/ZIP	Cincinnati, OH 45232
PHONE	(513) 591 - 7852
FAX	(513) 591 - 7967

6.0 ATTACHMENTS/COMPLETENESS REVIEW:

Check each section below, confirming that all required information is included in this application.

___A certified copy of the legislation by the governing body of the applicant authorizing a designated Official to submit this application and execute contracts. **(Attach)**

__X__A summary from the applicant's Chief Financial Officer listing all local share funds budgeted for the project and the date they are anticipated to be available. **(Attach)**

__X__A registered professional engineer's estimate of projects useful life and cost estimate, as required in 164-1-14 and 164-1-16 of the Ohio Administrative Code. Estimates shall contain engineer's original seal and signature. **(Attach)**

___A copy of the cooperation agreement(s) if this project involves more than one subdivision or district.**(Attach)**

___Capital Improvements Report: (Required by 164 O.R.C. on standard form)
___A: Attached.
___B: Report/Update Filed with the Commission within the last twelve months.

___Floodplain Management Permit: Required if project is in 100-year floodplain. See Instructions.

__X__Supporting Documentation: Materials such as additional project description, photographs, economic impact (temporary and/or full time jobs likely to be created as a result of the project), and other information to assist your district committee in ranking your project.

7.0 APPLICANT CERTIFICATION:

The undersigned certifies that: (1) he/she is legally authorized to request and accept financial assistance from the Ohio Public Works Commission; (2) that to the best of his/her knowledge and belief, all representations that are part of this application are true and correct; (3) that all official documents and commitments of the applicant that are part of this application have been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant; and, (4) should the requested financial assistance be provided, that in the execution of this project, the applicant will comply with all assurances required by Ohio Law, including those involving minority business utilization, Buy Ohio, and prevailing wages.

IMPORTANT: **Applicant certifies that physical construction on the project as defined in the application has NOT begun, and will not begin until a Project Agreement on this project has been executed with the Ohio Public Works Commission. Action to the contrary will result in termination of the agreement and withdrawal of Ohio Public Works Commission funding of the project.**

Rashad M. Young, Assistant City Manager

Rashad M. Young, Asst. City Manager

Certifying Representative (Type or Print Name and Title)

Rashad M. Young 9/13/2004

Signature/Date Signed

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT INFORMATION

For Program Year 2005 (July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006), jurisdictions shall provide the following support information to help determine which projects will be funded. Information on this form must be accurate, and where called for, based on sound engineering principles. Documentation to substantiate the individual items, as noted, is required. The applicant should also use the rating system and its' addendum as a guide. The examples listed in this addendum are not a complete list, but only a small sampling of situations that may be relevant to a given project.

IF YOU ARE APPLYING FOR A GRANT, WILL YOU BE WILLING TO ACCEPT A LOAN IF ASKED BY THE DISTRICT? _____YES _____NO (ANSWER REQUIRED)

Note: Answering "Yes" will not increase your score and answering "NO" will not decrease your score.

1) **What is the physical condition of the existing infrastructure that is to be replaced or repaired?**

Give a statement of the nature of the deficient conditions of the present facility exclusive of capacity, serviceability, health and/or safety issues. If known, give the approximate age of the infrastructure to be replaced, repaired, or expanded. Use documentation (if possible) to support your statement. Documentation may include (but is not limited to): ODOT BR86 reports, pavement management condition reports, televised underground system reports, age inventory reports, maintenance records, etc., and will only be considered if included in the original application. Examples of deficiencies include: structural condition; substandard design elements such as widths, grades, curves, sight distances, drainage structures, etc.

The existing 8" water main being replaced consists of unlined cast iron pipe with lead joints in marginal condition. The existing water main is 79 years old. See the discussion on water main condition. The existing water main will be adversely impacted by the replacement of the adjacent 24" water main and future roadway rehabilitation. Our research indicates that water mains with lead joints are prone to damage and leaks when they are subjected to vibrations and pounding from adjacent construction work (even though we do not have a maintenance history for this water main).

2) **How important is the project to the safety of the Public and the citizens of the District and/or service area?**

Give a statement of the projects effect on the safety of the service area. The design of the project is intended to reduce existing accident rate, promote safer conditions, and reduce the danger of risk, liability or injury. (Typical examples may include the effects of the completed project on accident rates, emergency response time, fire protection, and highway capacity.) Please be specific and provide documentation if necessary to substantiate the data. The applicant must demonstrate the type of problems that exist, the frequency and severity of the problems and the method of correction.

The project will improve water quality by eliminating the lead joints. In addition, all lead branches in the right of way will be replaced with copper. The project will help minimize the number of water main breaks and disruption to fire hydrant service. The safety of the area will be improved by increasing the water main flow and by installing new fire hydrants that are more reliable than the existing fire hydrants.

3) **How important is the project to the health of the Public and the citizens of the District and/or service area?**

Give a statement of the projects effect on the health of the service area. The design of the project will improve the overall condition of the facility so as to reduce or eliminate potential for disease, or correct concerns regarding the environmental health of the area. (Typical examples may include the effects of the completed project by improving or adding storm drainage or sanitary facilities, replacing lead jointed water lines, etc.). Please be specific and provide documentation if necessary to substantiate the data. The applicant must demonstrate the type of problems that exist, the frequency and severity of the problems and the method of correction.

The project is important to the health of the Water Works (GCWW) consumers because water quality is improved when older lead joints, unlined corroded and tuberculated cast iron mains are replaced assuring that high quality water will continue to be provided. The project will improve the

water flow in the main including fire flows for commercial insurance purposes. All water pipes with lead and lead branches in the right of way will be replaced. See attached EPA information.

4) **Does the project help meet the infrastructure repair and replacement needs of the applying jurisdiction?**

The jurisdiction must submit a listing in priority order of the projects for which it is applying. Points will be awarded on the basis of most to least importance.

Priority 1 Countywide Water Main Improvements – Phase III

Priority 2 North Bend Road Water Main Replacement – Oakwood Ave. to Hamilton Avenue

Priority 3 _____

Priority 4 _____

Priority 5 _____

5) **Will the completed project generate user fees or assessments?**

Will the local jurisdiction assess fees or project costs for the usage of the facility or its products once the project is completed (example: rates for water or sewer, frontage assessments, etc.).

No _____ Yes X If yes, what user fees and/or assessments will be utilized?

The current water rates are indicated on the attached City Ordinance. The rates will not change as a result of this project.

6) **Economic Growth – How will the completed project enhance economic growth**

Give a statement of the projects effect on the economic growth of the service area (be specific).

This project will have a positive affect on economic growth of the GCWW service area by providing additional, plentiful, high quality water. GCWW has the ability to provide additional capacity if additional development occurs within the area.

7) **Matching Funds - LOCAL**

The information regarding local matching funds is to be filed by the applicant in Section 1.2 (b) of the Ohio Public Works Association's "Application For Financial Assistance" form.

8) **Matching Funds - OTHER**

The information regarding local matching funds is to be filed by the applicant in Section 1.2 (c) of the Ohio Public Works Association's "Application For Financial Assistance" form. If MRF funds are being used for matching funds, the MRF application must have been filed by August 31st of this year for this project with the Hamilton County Engineer's Office. List below all "other" funding the source(s).

This project will be funded by bond fund proceeds or GCWW cash reserves.

9) **Will the project alleviate serious capacity problems or respond to the future level of service needs of the district?**

Describe how the proposed project will alleviate serious capacity problems (be specific).

The project will meet future capacity demands. This project is located in College Hill and serves the North Bend Road area. This area does not expect to experience significant growth in the future.

For roadway betterment projects, provide the existing and proposed Level of Service (LOS) of the facility using the methodology outlined within AASHTO'S "Geometric Design of Highways and Streets" and the 1985 Highway Capacity Manual.

Existing LOS _____ Proposed LOS _____

If the proposed design year LOS is not "C" or better, explain why LOS "C" cannot be achieved.

Not applicable (NA)

10) **If SCIP/LTIP funds were granted, when would the construction contract be awarded?** NA

If SCIP/LTIP funds are awarded, how soon after receiving the Project Agreement from OPWC (tentatively set for July 1 of the year following the deadline for applications) would the project be under contract? The Support Staff will review status reports of previous projects to help judge the accuracy of a jurisdiction's anticipated project schedule.

Number of months 5

a.) Are preliminary plans or engineering completed? Yes _____ No X N/A _____

b.) Are detailed construction plans completed? Yes _____ No X N/A _____

c.) Are all utility coordination's completed? Yes _____ No X N/A _____

d.) Are all right-of-way and easements acquired (if applicable)? Yes _____ No _____ N/A X

If no, how many parcels needed for project? _____ Of these, how many are: Takes _____

Temporary _____

Permanent _____

For any parcels not yet acquired, explain the status of the ROW acquisition process for this project.

e.) Give an estimate of time needed to complete any item above not yet completed. 9 Months.

11) **Does the infrastructure have regional impact?**

Give a brief statement concerning the regional significance of the infrastructure to be replaced, repaired, or expanded.
This project represents an important water main that primarily serves local residential and business customers along North Bend Road.

12) **What is the overall economic health of the jurisdiction?**

The District 2 Integrating Committee predetermines the jurisdiction's economic health. The economic health of a jurisdiction may periodically be adjusted when census and other budgetary data are updated.

13) **Has any formal action by a federal, state, or local government agency resulted in a partial or complete ban of the usage or expansion of the usage for the involved infrastructure?**

Describe what formal action has been taken which resulted in a ban of the use of or expansion of use for the involved infrastructure? Typical examples include weight limits, truck restrictions, and moratoriums or limitations on issuance of building permits, etc. The ban must have been caused by a structural or operational problem to be considered valid. Submission of a copy of the approved legislation would be helpful.

NA

Will the ban be removed after the project is completed? Yes _____ No _____ N/A _____

14) **What is the total number of existing daily users that will benefit as a result of the proposed project?**

For roads and bridges, multiply current Average Daily Traffic (ADT) by 1.20. For inclusion of public transit, submit documentation substantiating the count. Where the facility currently has any restrictions or is partially closed, use documented traffic counts prior to the restriction. For storm sewers, sanitary sewers, water lines, and other related facilities, multiply the number of households in the service area by 4. User information must be documented and certified by a professional engineer or the jurisdictions' C.E.O.

Traffic: ADT _____ X 1.20 = _____ Users

Water/Sewer: Homes 36 X 4.00 = 144 Users

* **See attached population information**

15) **Has the jurisdiction enacted the optional $5 license plate fee, an infrastructure levy, a user fee, or dedicated tax for the pertinent infrastructure?**

The applying jurisdiction shall list what type of fees, levies or taxes they have dedicated toward the type of infrastructure being applied for. (Check all that apply)

Optional $5.00 License Tax X

Infrastructure Levy X Specify type **Infrastructure tax (a portion of the earnings tax)**

Facility Users Fee X Specify type **service charge for water supply**

Dedicated Tax _____ Specify type _____

Other Fee, Levy or Tax _____ Specify type _____

CONDITION RATING FOR WATER MAINS

The condition ratings utilized by the Hamilton County Integrating Committee are not consistent with the rating system utilized by the Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW). Using the "ADDENDUM TO THE RATING SYSTEM", the closest definition for a water main being replaced is the **CRITICAL CONDITION**. Typically the GCWW classifies most replacement water mains as being in **Marginal Condition.**

The GCWW does not usually televise all water mains before they are replaced. The GCWW maintains maintenance files that aid in prioritizing future water main replacement projects.

As indicated in the funding applications, water mains are replaced for numerous reasons. The **Countywide Water Main Improvements Phase III** project includes main that are being replaced for numerous reasons including documented maintenance history problems, age greater than 40 years, street improvements with roadway grade/alignment changes, conflicts with other utilities, upgrade leadeded joint piping for 6" and 8" mains, mains with flow restrictions, rusty water, and expanding the system into areas that have not been served or due to new development.

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI

STATE OF OHIO

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COUNCIL

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing transcript is correctly copied from the books, papers and journals of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, kept under authority and by the direction of the Council thereof.

ORDINANCE 0345-2004 passed by the Council of the City of Cincinnati at their session on October 27, 2004 entitled:

ORDINANCE (EMERGENCY) submitted by Valerie A. Lemmie, City Manager, on 10/20/2004, authorizing the City Manager to apply for and accept street rehabilitation and street improvement funding grants, loans and loan assistance from the State of Ohio, Ohio Public Works Commission, in the approximate amount of $24,612,441, and to execute any agreements necessary for the receipt and administration of said grants and loans.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have

hereunto set my name and affixed

the seal of the Clerk of Council

Office this 28th day of

October in the year Two Thousand and Four.

Frank A. Johnson
Deputy Clerk

EMERGENCY

City of Cincinnati

JPE

An Ordinance No. 345 -2004

AUTHORIZING the City Manager to apply for and accept street rehabilitation and street improvement funding grants, loans and loan assistance from the State of Ohio, Ohio Public Works Commission, in the approximate amount of $24,612,441, and to execute any agreements necessary for the receipt and administration of said grants and loans.

WHEREAS, the State Capital Improvement Program, the Local Transportation Improvement Program, and the State Revolving Loan Program provide for infrastructure funding; and

WHEREAS, the District 2 Integrating Committee is accepting applications for projects within Hamilton County, State of Ohio; and

WHEREAS, the City of Cincinnati has the required $6,610,000 in matching City funds for three (3) street rehabilitation projects, namely Kellogg Avenue, Reading Road, and M.L. King Drive – Central Parkway to Clifton; seven (7) street improvement projects, namely River Road, Ashtree Court, Kennedy Connector, Vine Street, Rapid Run Road, Dixmyth Avenue, and M.L. King Drive – Woodside to Short Vine; one (1) street reconstruction/water main project, namely North Bend Road – Colerain Avenue to Hamilton Avenue; one (1) street rehabilitation/pier wall project, namely Glenview Avenue; one (1) water main project, namely North Bend Road – Oakwood Avenue to Hamilton Avenue; and one (1) loan assistance application, namely Countywide Water Main Improvements – Phase III; and

WHEREAS, the City's matching contribution would come from the Department of Transportation and Engineering's Street Rehabilitation, Street Improvements, and Wall Stabilization and Landslide Correction capital improvement program allocations; now, therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio:

Section 1. That the City Manager is hereby authorized to execute and file applications, on behalf of the City of Cincinnati, with the Ohio Public Works Commission through the Hamilton County District 2 Integrating Committee, for grants, loans, and loan assistance in the approximate amount of $24,612,441 for funding for three (3) street rehabilitation projects, namely Kellogg Avenue, Reading Road, and M.L. King Drive – Central Parkway to Clifton; seven (7) street improvement projects, namely River Road, Ashtree Court, Kennedy Connector,

Vine Street, Rapid Run Road, Dixmyth Avenue, and M.L. King Drive – Woodside to Short Vine; one (1) street reconstruction/water main project, namely North Bend Road – Colerain Avenue to Hamilton Avenue; one (1) street rehabilitation/pier wall project, namely Glenview Avenue; one (1) water main project, namely North Bend Road – Oakwood Avenue to Hamilton Avenue; and one (1) loan assistance application, namely Countywide Water Main Improvements – Phase III, and to accept such grants and loans at an interest rate acceptable to the City of Cincinnati Director of Finance if awarded by the Ohio Public Works Commission.

Section 2. That the City's matching contribution in the amount of $6,610,000, would come from the Department of Transportation and Engineering's Street Rehabilitation, Street Improvements, and Wall Stabilization and Landslide Correction capital improvement program allocations.

Section 3. That the City Manager is hereby authorized to execute such agreements and other documents as are required by the State for receipt and administration of the above grants and loans.

Section 4. That this ordinance is an emergency measure necessary for the preservation of the public peace, welfare and safety and shall, subject to the terms of Article II, Section 6 of the Charter, be effective immediately. The reason for the emergency is the immediate need to comply with the November 1, 2004, application deadline and to ensure that funding mechanisms for the proper implementation are in place at the earliest possible time.

Passed October 27, 2004

Mayor

Attest _____
Clerk

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ORDINANCE NO. 345-2004
WAS PUBLISHED IN THE CITY BULLETIN
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER ON 11-9-2004

Safewater Home

Lead in Drinking Water
Basic Information
Health Effects
In Tap Water
Tap Water Testing
At Home
In Schools & Day Care Centers
Where You Live
Lead & Copper Rule
Implementation
Minor Revisions
Fact Sheets & More
National Review
Related Links
A to Z Topics

Actions You Can Take To Reduce Lead In Drinking Water

EPA 810-F-93-001
June 1993
En Español

Flush Your Pipes Before Drinking

Anytime the water in a particular faucet has not been used for six hours or longer, "flush" your cold-water pipes by running the water until it becomes as cold as it will get. (This could take as little as five to thirty seconds if there has been recent heavy water use such as showering or toilet flushing. Otherwise, it could take two minutes or longer:) The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain.

Only Use Cold Water for Consumption

Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead.The two actions recommended above are very important to the health of your family. They will probably be effective in reducing lead levels because most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply.

Have Your Water Tested

After you have taken the two precautions above for reducing the lead in water used for drinking or cooking, have your water tested. The only way to be sure of the amount of lead in your household water is to have it tested by a competent laboratory. Your water supplier may be able to offer information or assistance with testing. Testing is especially important for apartment dwellers, because flushing may not be effective in high-rise buildings with lead-soldered central piping.

For more details on the problem of lead in drinking water and what you can do about it, read the questions and answers in the remainder of this booklet. Your local or state department of health or environment might be able to provide additional information.

Health Threats From Lead

Too much lead in the human body can cause serious damage to the brain, kidneys, nervous system, and red blood cells.

You have the greatest risk, even with short term exposure, if:

- you are a **young child**, or
- you are **pregnant.**

Sources of Lead in Drinking Water

Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be highest if:

- your home has **faucets or fittings of brass** which contains some lead, or
- your home or water system has **lead pipes**, or
- your home has **copper pipes with solder**, and
  - the house is less than five years old, or
  - you have naturally soft water, or
  - water often sits in the pipes for several hours.

Where can I get more information?

First contact your county or state department of health or environment for information on local water quality.

For more general information on lead, there are now two toll-free telephone services:

- **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline** 1-800-426-4791
- **National Lead Information Center** 1-800-LEAD-FYI

Q: Why is lead a problem?

A: Although it has been used in numerous consumer products, lead is a toxic metal now known to be harmful to human health if inhaled or ingested. Important sources of lead exposure include: ambient air, soil and dust (both inside and outside the home), food (which can be contaminated by lead in the air or in food containers), and water (from the corrosion of plumbing). On average, it is estimated that lead in drinking water contributes between 10 and 20 percent of total lead exposure in young children. Federal controls on lead in gasoline have significantly reduced people's exposure to lead. The degree of harm depends upon the level of exposure (from all sources). Known effects of exposure to lead range from subtle biochemical changes at low levels of exposure, to severe neurological and toxic effects or even death at extremely high levels.

Q: Does lead affect everyone equally?

A: Young children, infants and fetuses appear to be particularly vulnerable to lead poisoning. A dose of lead that would have little effect on an adult can have a big effect on a small body. Also, growing children will more rapidly adsorb any lead they consume. A child's mental and physical development can be irreversibly stunted by over-exposure to lead. In infants, whose diet consists of liquids made with water - such as baby formula - lead in drinking water makes up an even greater proportion of total lead exposure (40 to 60 percent).

Q: How could lead get into my drinking water?

A: Typically, lead gets into your water after the water leaves your local treatment plant or your well. That is, the source of lead in your home's water is most likely pipe or solder in your home's own plumbing. The most common cause is corrosion, a reaction between the water and the lead pipes or solder. Dissolved oxygen, low pH (acidity) and low mineral content in water are common causes of corrosion.

Q: Does my home's age make a difference?

A: Lead-contaminated drinking water is most often a problem in houses that are either very old or very new. Up through the early 1900's, it was common practice, in some areas of the country, to use lead pipes for interior plumbing. Also, lead piping was often used for the service connections that join residences to public water supplies. (This practice ended only recently in some localities.) Plumbing installed before 1930 is most likely to contain lead. Copper pipes have replaced lead pipes in most residential plumbing. However, the use of lead solder with copper pipes is widespread. Experts regard this lead solder as the major cause of lead contamination of household water in U.S. homes today. New brass faucets and fittings can also leach lead, even though they are "lead-free." Scientific data indicate that the newer the home, the greater the risk of lead contamination. Lead levels decrease as a building ages. This is because, as time passes, mineral deposits form a coating on the inside of the pipes (if the water is not corrosive). This coating insulates the water from the solder. But, during the first five years (before the coating forms) water is in direct contact with the lead. More likely than not, water in buildings less than five years old has high levels of lead contamination.

Q: How can I tell if my water contains too much lead?

A: You should have your water tested for lead. Testing costs between $20 and $100. Since you cannot see, taste, or smell lead dissolved in water, testing is the only sure way of telling whether or not there are harmful quantities of lead in your drinking water. You should be particularly suspicious if your home has lead pipes (lead is a dull gray metal that is soft enough to be easily scratched with a house key), if you see signs of corrosion (frequent leaks, rust-colored water, stained dishes or laundry, or if your non-plastic plumbing is less than five years old. Your water supplier may have useful information, including whether or not the service connector used in your home or area is made of lead. Testing is especially important in high-rise buildings where flushing might not work.

Q: How do I have my water tested?

A: Water samples from the tap will have to be collected and sent to a qualified laboratory for analysis. Contact your local water utility or your local health department for information and assistance. In some instances, these authorities will test your tap water for you, or they can refer you to a qualified laboratory. You may find a qualified testing company under 'Laboratories" in the yellow pages of your telephone directory. You should be sure that the lab you use has been approved by your state or by EPA as being able to analyze drinking water samples for lead contamination. To find out which labs are qualified, contact your state or local department of the environment or health.

Q: What are the testing procedures?

A: Arrangements for sample collection will vary. A few laboratories will send a trained technician to take the samples; but in most cases, the lab will provide sample containers along with instructions as to how you should draw your own tap-water samples. If you collect the samples yourself, make sure you follow the lab's instructions exactly. Otherwise, the results might not be reliable. Make sure that the laboratory is following EPA's water sampling and analysis procedures. Be certain to take a "first draw" and a "fully flushed" sample.

Two organizations can help you decide which type of filter is best for you. NSF International EXIT disclaimer, an independent testing agency, evaluates and certifies the performance of filtering devices that remove lead from drinking water. Generally, their seal of approval appears on the device and product packaging. The Water Quality Association (WQA) EXIT disclaimer is an independent, not-for-profit organization that represents firms and individuals who produce and sell equipment

and services which improves the quality of drinking water. WQA's water quality specialists can provide advice on treatment units for specific uses at home or business.

For additional information regarding the certification program, contact NSF at (877) 867-3435, or WQA at (630) 505-0161, ext. 270. You can purchase bottled water for home and office consumption. (Bottled water sold in interstate commerce is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration. Water that is bottled and sold within a state is under state regulation. EPA does not regulate bottled water.) When repairing or installing new plumbing in old homes, instruct, in writing, any plumber you hire to use only lead-free materials. When building a new home, be sure lead-free materials are used. Before you move into a newly built home, remove all strainers from faucets and flush the water for at least 15 minutes to remove loose solder or flux debris from the plumbing. Occasionally, check the strainers and remove any later accumulation of loose material.

Q: What about lead in sources other than drinking water?

A: As mentioned above, drinking water is estimated to contribute only 10 to 20 percent of the total lead exposure in young children. Ask your local health department or call EPA for more information on other sources of exposure to lead. A few general precautions can help prevent contact with lead in and around your home:

- Avoid removing paint in the home unless you are sure it contains no lead. Lead paint should only be removed by someone who knows how to protect you from lead paint dust. However, by washing floors, window sills, carpets, upholstery and any objects children put in their mouths, you can get rid of this source of lead.
- Make sure children wash their hands after playing outside in the dirt or snow.
- Never store food in open cans, Keep it in glass plastic or stainless steel containers. Use glazed pottery only for display if you don't know whether it contains lead.
- If you work around lead, don't bring it home. Shower and change clothes at work and wash your work clothes separately.

Q: Aren't there a lot of types of treatment devices that would work?

A: There are many devices which are certified for effective lead reduction, but devices that are not designed to remove lead will not work. It is suggested that you follow the recommendations below before purchasing any device:

- Avoid being misled by false claims and scare tactics. Be wary of "free" water testing that is provided by the salesperson to determine your water quality; many tests are inaccurate or misleading. Research the reputation and legitimacy of the company or sales representative.
- Avoid signing contracts or binding agreements for "onetime offers" or for those that place a lien on your home. Be very careful about giving credit card information over the phone. Check into any offers that involve prizes or sweepstakes winnings.
- As suggested above, verify the claims of manufacturers by contacting the NSF International or the Water Quality Association.

Q: What is the government doing about the problem of lead in household water?

A: There are two major governmental actions to reduce your exposure to lead:

1. Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Utilities must also notify citizens of all violations of the standard.

2. In June 1986, President Reagan signed amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. These amendments require the use of "lead-free" pipe, solder, and flux in the installation or repair of any public water system, or any plumbing in a residential or non-residential facility connected to a public water system.

   Under the provisions of these amendments, solders and flux will be considered "lead-free" when they contain not more than 0.2 percent lead. (In the past, solder normally contained about 50 percent lead.) Pipes and fittings will be considered "lead-free" when they contain not more than 8.0 percent lead.

   These requirements went into effect in June 1986. The law gave state governments until June 1988 to implement and enforce these new limitations. Although the states have banned all use of lead materials in drinking water systems, such bans do not eliminate lead contamination within existing plumbing. Also, in enforcing the ban, some states have continued to find illegally used lead solder in new plumbing installations. While responsible plumbers always observe the ban, this suggests that some plumbing installations or repairs using lead solder may be escaping detection by the limited number of enforcement personnel. (flushed sample will indicate the effectiveness of flushing the tap before using the water.)

Q: How much lead is too much?

A: Federal standards initially limited the amount of lead in water to 50 parts per billion (ppb). In light of new health and exposure data, EPA has set an action level of 15 ppb. If tests show that the level of lead in your household water is in the area of 15 ppb or higher, it is advisable - especially if there are young children in the home - to reduce the lead level in your tap water as much as possible. (EPA estimates that more than 40 million U.S. residents use water that can contain lead in excess of 15 ppb.) Note: One ppb is equal to 1.0 microgram per liter (µg/1) or 0.001 milligram per liter (mg/1).

Q: How can I reduce my exposure?

A: If your drinking water is contaminated with lead - or until you find out for sure - there are several things you can do to minimize your exposure. Two of these actions should be taken right away by everyone who has, or suspects, a problem. The advisability of other actions listed here will depend upon your particular circumstances.

- The first step is to refrain from consuming water that has been in contact with your home's plumbing for more than six hours, such as overnight or during your work day. Before using water for drinking or cooking, "flush" the cold water faucet by allowing the water to run until you can feel that the water has become as cold as it will get. You must do this for each drinking water faucet-taking a shower will not flush your kitchen tap. Buildings built prior to about 1930 may have service connectors made of lead. Letting the water run for an extra 15 seconds after it cools should also flush this service connector. [2/26/04 NOTE: Longer flushing times may be needed to respond to local conditions.] Flushing is important because the longer water is

exposed to lead pipes or lead solder, the greater the possible lead contamination. (The water that comes out after flushing will not have been in extended contact with lead pipes or solder.)

Once you have flushed a tap, you might fill one or more bottles with water and put them in the refrigerator for later use that day. (The water that was flushed - usually one to two gallons - can be used for non-consumption purposes such as washing dishes or clothes; it needn't be wasted.)

Note: Flushing may prove ineffective in high-rise buildings that have large-diameter supply pipes joined with lead solder.

- The second step is to never cook with or consume water from the hot-water tap. Hot water dissolves more lead more quickly than cold water. So, do not use water taken from the hot tap for cooking or drinking, and especially not for making baby formula. (If you need hot water, drawwater from the cold tap and heat it on the stove.) Use only thoroughly flushed water from the cold tap for any consumption.

Other Actions

- If you are served by a public water system contact your supplier and ask whether or not the supply system contains lead piping, and whether your water is corrosive. If either answer is yes, ask what steps the supplier is taking to deal with the problem of lead contamination. Drinking water can be treated at the plant to make it less corrosive. (Treatment to reduce corrosion will also save you and the water supplier money by reducing damage to plumbing.) Water mains containing lead pipes can be replaced, as well as those portions of lead service connections that are under the jurisdiction of the supplier.

- If you own a well or another water source, you can treat the water to make it less corrosive. Corrosion control devices for individual households include calcite filters and other devices. Calcite filters should be installed in the line between the water source and any lead service connections or lead-soldered pipe. You might ask your health or water department for assistance in finding these commercially, available products.

- A number of cartridge type filtering devices are available. These devices use various types of filtering media, including carbon, ion exchange resins, activated alumina and other privately marketed products. Unless they have been certified as described below, the effectiveness of these devices to reduce lead exposure at the tap can vary greatly. It is highly recommended that before purchasing a filter, you verify the claim made by the vendor. If you have bought a filter, you should replace the filter periodically as specified by the manufactuer. Failure to do so may result in exposure to high lead levels.

Definitions

Corrosion: A dissolving and wearing away of metal caused by a chemcial reaction (in this case, between water and metal pipes, or between two different metals).

First Draw: The water that immediately comes out when a tap is first opened.

Flush: To open a cold-water tap to clear out all the water which may have been

sitting for a long time in the pipes. In new homes, to flush a system means to send large valumes of water gushing through the unused pipes to remove loose particles of solder and flux. (Sometimes this is not done correctly or at all).

Flux: A substance applied during soldering to facilitate the flow of solder. Flux often contains lead and can, itself, be a source of contamination.

Naturally soft water: Any water with low mineral content, lacking the hardness minerals calcium and magnesium.

Public Water System: Any system that supplies water to 25 or more people or has 15 or more service connections (buildings or customers).

Service Connector: The pipe that carries tap water from the public water main to a building. In the past these were often made of lead.

Soft water: Any water that is not "hard." Water is considered to be hard when it contains a large amount of dissolved minerals, such as salts containing calcium or magnesium. You may be familiar with hard water that interferes with the lathering action of soap.

Solder: A metallic compound used to seal joints in plumbing. Until recently, most solder contained about 50 percent lead.

Last updated on Friday, July 2nd, 2004
URL: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/leadfactsheet.html

City of Cincinnati

Department of Water Works

4747 Spring Grove Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232

David E. Rager
Director of Water Works

Paul E. Tomes
Water Works Chief Engineer

September 9, 2004

Mr. Lawrence Bicking, Director
Ohio Public Works Commission
65 East State Street, Suite 312
Columbus, Ohio 43215

RE: Repayment Method for City of Cincinnati Water Works Round 19/2005 RLP Loan Projects
Ohio Public Works Commission Funding

Dear Mr. Bicking:

I am sending this letter to you for the purpose of certifying that the City of Cincinnati Water Works will have funding in the amount of $1,550,000 in future budgets for the North Bend Road Water Main Replacement – Hamilton Avenue to Colerain Avenue and North Bend Road Water Main Replacement – Oakwood Avenue to Hamilton Avenue. The Cincinnati Water Works annually projects repayment of debt through the budget process. All debt is self-supporting and serviced by water user charges. Matching funds for all Greater Cincinnati Water Works projects will be from cash reserves and/or proceeds from the sale of revenue bonds.

Sincerely,

William E. Moller
Director of Finance

cc: R. Cline, Transp. & Engineering
S. Hellman, GCWW Business Services
B. Pickering, GCWW Engineering
P. Tomes, GCWW Engineering

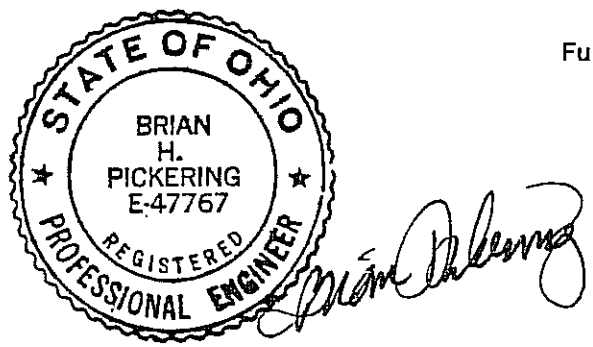
North Bend Road Water Main Replacement - Oakwood to Hamilton

Greater Cincinnati Water Works

8/30/2004

Engineers Estimate

No.	Item	Quant.	Unit	Description	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	1101	200	Lin. Ft.	Furnishing and Laying 6" Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings	$140.00	28,000
1	1101	125	Lin. Ft.	Furnishing and Laying 8" Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings	$140.00	17,500
2	1101	1,930	Lin. Ft.	Furnishing and Laying 12" Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings	$108.00	208,440
3	1102	5	Ton	Hauling Water Works Material	$200.00	1,000
4	1110	25	Cu. Yd.	Concrete, Class "C"	$140.00	3,500
5	1112	10	Each	Hauling and Installing Fire Hydrant	$900.00	9,000
6	1114	22	Each	Removing Fire Hydrant	$500.00	11,000
7	1115	15	Each	Furnishing and Installing Fire Hydrant Extension, 6" Long	$500.00	7,500
8	1115	3	Each	Furnishing and Installing Fire Hydrant Extension, 12" Long	$500.00	1,500
9	1115	3	Each	Furnishing and Installing Fire Hydrant Extension, 18" Long	$500.00	1,500
10	1116	8	Each	Furnishing and Installing Valve Box Complete	$250.00	2,000
11	1119	30	Cu. Yd.	Additional Excavation	$60.00	1,800
12	1120	30	Cu. Yd.	Exploratory Excavation	$75.00	2,250
13	1121	6	Cu. Yd.	Filling Abandoned Water Works Structures	$75.00	450
14	1122	1	Each	Removing Existing Manhole Curb and Cover	$225.00	225
15	1123	25	Lin. Ft.	Changing 8" and Under Pipe Sewer	$75.00	1,875
16	1123	25	Lin. Ft.	Changing 10" Thru 24" Pipe Sewer	$85.00	2,125
17	1126	500	Lin. Ft.	Furnishing, Installing and Conn. 3/4" Copper Serv. Pipe	$56.00	28,000
18	1126	60	Lin. Ft.	Furnishing, Installing and Conn. 1" Copper Service Pipe	$56.00	3,360
19	1126	60	Lin. Ft.	Furnishing, Installing and Conn. 1-1/2" Copper Serv. Pipe	$61.00	3,660
20	1126	25	Lin. Ft.	Furnishing, Installing and Conn. 2" Copper Service Pipe	$65.00	1,625
21	1128	35	Each	Reconnecting Existing 3/4" Service Branch	$400.00	14,000
22	1128	2	Each	Reconnecting Existing 1" Service Branch	$400.00	800
23	1128	2	Each	Reconnecting Existing 1-1/2" Service Branch	$500.00	1,000
24	1128	4	Each	Reconnecting Existing 2" Service Branch	$500.00	2,000
25	1131	23	Each	Furnishing and Installing Curb and Roadway Box	$124.00	2,852
26	509	3,664	Lbs.	Reinforcing Steel	$1.00	3,664
27	602	1	Cu. Yd.	Brick Masonry	$210.00	210
28	619	1	Each	Temporary Facilities	$2,500.00	2,500
29	626	1	MFBM	Sheeting and Bracing Ordered Left in Place	$300.00	300
					Total Construction =	**363,636**
					Contingencies =	**$36,364**
					Subtotal =	**$400,000**
					Loan Amount	**$400,000**
					Funding Requested	**100%**



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City of Cincinnati

Department of Water Works

4747 Spring Grove Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232

David E. Rager
Director of Water Works

Paul E. Tomes
Water Works Chief Engineer

August 20, 2004

Subject: North Bend Road Water Main Replacement – Oakmont Ave. to Hamilton Ave.
Certification of Useful Life

As required by Chapter 164-1-13 of the Ohio Administrative Code, I hereby certify that the design useful life of the subject water main project is at least seventy-five (75) years.

STATE OF OHIO
BRIAN
H.
PICKERING
E-47767
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

(Seal)

Brian Pickering, P.E.
Principal Engineer
City of Cincinnati

City of Cincinnati

Interdepartmental Correspondence Sheet

December 17, 2003

To: Mayor and Members of City Council

From: Valerie A. Lemmie, City Manager

Subject: **2004 WATER RATE ORDINANCE**

200307785

Transmitted herewith is the 2004 Water Rates ordinance captioned as follows:

> REVISING the rates for water services furnished by the Greater Cincinnati Water Works by repealing and reordaining Sections 401-76 ("Service Charges"), 401-77 ("Water Commodity Charges"), 401-78 ("Charges for Fire Protection Services") and 401-81 ("Charges for Political Subdivisions") of the Cincinnati Municipal Code.

This ordinance will approve a three percent (3.0%) rate increase and revise the water rates in the Cincinnati Municipal Code. A water rate increase is necessary to meet current capital and operating needs of the water works system.

I recommend that the City Council approve the attached 2004 Water Rate ordinance.

Attachments

cc: William E. Moller, Finance
David E. Rager, Greater Cincinnati Water Works

J.L.L.

City of Cincinnati

An Ordinance No. 440 - 2003

REVISING the rates for water services furnished by the Greater Cincinnati Water Works by repealing and reordaining Sections 401-76 ("Service Charges"), 401-77 ("Water Commodity Charges"), 401-78 ("Charges for Fire Protection Services") and 401-81 ("Charges for Political Subdivisions") of the Cincinnati Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the City administration has recommended to Council that a three percent (3.0%) increase in water rates is required to meet current capital and operating needs of the water works system; and

WHEREAS, after a three percent (3.0%) increase in rates, Cincinnati's rates will remain substantially below industry averages, and Council is of the opinion that a three percent (3.0%) increase is necessary and appropriate; now, therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio:

Section 1. That new Section 401-76, Service Charges, of the Cincinnati Municipal Code is hereby ordained as follows:

§ 401-76. Service Charges.

Each water supply service shall be subject to a service charge. The service charge shall be based on the size of the water meter.

This section shall apply to each water meter used, but shall not apply to water supply services subject to Section 401-81 or Section 401-82.

For the availability of water service, the service charge shall be as follows:

Meter Size (Inches)	Inside Cincinnati		Incorporated Hamilton and Clermont Counties		Unincorporated Hamilton County		Butler & Warren Counties	
	Monthly	Quarterly	Monthly	Quarterly	Monthly	Quarterly	Monthly	Quarterly
5/8	$5.14	$5.95	$6.48	$7.50	$6.84	$7.91	$7.45	$8.63.
¾	6.23	9.30	7.85	11.72	8.29	12.37	9.03	13.48
1	7.62	12.13	9.60	15.28	10.13	16.13	11.04	17.57
1-1/2	10.29	19.06	12.97	24.02	13.69	25.35	14.92	27.62
2	13.85	27.14	17.45	34.20	18.42	36.10	20.07	39.33
3	25.98	58.43	32.73	73.62	34.55	77.71	37.64	84.66
4	47.24	101.29	59.52	127.63	62.83	134.72	68.45	146.77
6	89.74	198.07	113.07	249.57	119.35	263.43	130.03	287.01
8	132.36	294.97	166.77	371.66	176.04	392.31	191.79	427.41
10	185.12	402.38	233.25	507.00	246.21	535.17	268.24	583.05
12	227.05	476.87	286.08	600.86	301.98	634.24	328.99	690.99

Section 2. That new Section 401-77, Water Commodity Charges, of the Cincinnati Municipal Code is hereby ordained as follows:

§ 401-77. Water Commodity Charges.

For water used, the water commodity charge rates per hundred cubic feet (Ccf) used shall be as follows:

Per Month	Per Quarter	Inside Cincinnati	Incorporated Hamilton & Clermont Counties	Unincorporated Hamilton County	Butler & Warren Counties
First 20 Ccf	First 60 Ccf	$1.39	$1.75	$1.85	$2.01
Next 580 Ccf	Next 1740 Ccf	1.13	1.42	1.50	1.63
Over 600 Ccf	Over 1800 Ccf	1.01	1.27	1.34	1.46

Section 3. That new Section 401-78, Charges for Fire Protection Services, of the Cincinnati Municipal Code is hereby ordained as follows:

§ 401-78. **Charges for Fire Protection Services.**

Each Fire Protection Service serving a private premises shall be subject to a Service Charge based on the size of the service branch at the water main. This section shall not apply to fire protection services subject to Sections 401-82 and 401-83.

The Fire Protection Service Charge rates per month and per quarter shall be as follows:

Meter	Inside Cincinnati		Incorporated Hamilton and Clermont Counties		Unincorporated Hamilton County		Butler & Warren Counties	
Size (Inches)	Monthly	Quarterly	Monthly	Quarterly	Monthly	Quarterly	Monthly	Quarterly
2" & Under	$9.35	$27.72	$11.78	$34.93	$12.44	$36.87	$13.55	$40.17
3	12.01	35.58	15.13	44.83	15.97	47.32	17.40	51.55
4	14.20	42.61	17.89	53.69	18.89	56.67	20.57	61.74
6	32.80	98.06	41.33	123.56	43.62	130.42	47.53	142.09
8	46.31	138.93	58.35	175.05	61.59	184.78	67.10	201.31
10	55.90	167.46	70.43	211.00	74.35	222.72	80.99	242.65

Section 4. That new Section 401-81, Charges to Political Subdivisions, of the Cincinnati Municipal Code is hereby ordained as follows:

§ 401-81. **Charges to Political Subdivisions.**

The water commodity charge rates per hundred cubic feet for water used by political subdivisions, other than those whose contracts with the City of Cincinnati specify rates, shall be $1.42 between November 1 and April 30 and $1.75 between May 1 and October 31. There shall be no service charges.

Section 5. That the rates established in Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this ordinance shall apply to the monthly billed charges on the basis of one thirtieth times the number of calendar days since the effective date of the ordinance. The rates established by this ordinance shall apply to quarterly billed charges on the basis of one ninety-first times the number of calendar days since the effective date of the ordinance. Monthly billed charges payable after thirty

calendar days since the effective date of the ordinance and quarterly billed charges payable after ninety one calendar days since the effective date of the ordinance shall be calculated entirely at the amended rates.

Section 6. That existing Sections 401-76, 401-77, 401-78 and 401-81 of the Cincinnati Municipal Code are hereby repealed.

Section 7. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

Passed December 17, 2003

Mayor

Attest: Clerk

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ORDINANCE NO. 440-2003
WAS PUBLISHED IN THE CITY BULLETIN
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER ON 12-30-2003

Clerk of Council

SCIP/LTIP PROGRAM
ROUND 19 - PROGRAM YEAR 2005
PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA
JULY 1, 2005 TO JUNE 30, 2006

NAME OF APPLICANT: CITY OF CINCINNATI CWW

NAME OF PROJECT: NORTH BEND WM REPLACEMENT OAKWOOD TO HAMILTON

RATING TEAM: _____

NOTE: See the attached "Addendum To The Rating System" for definitions, explanations and clarifications to each of the criterion points of this rating system. All changes to the Rating System are italicized.

CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE RATING

1) What is the physical condition of the existing infrastructure that is to be replaced or repaired?

25 - Failed
23 - Critical
20 - Very Poor
17 - Poor
15 - Moderately Poor
10 - Moderately Fair
(5) - Fair Condition
0 - Good or Better

No documentation of leaks or other problems. Stated pipe will be damaged during construction of adjacent WM.

Appeal Score _____

2) How important is the project to the safety of the Public and the citizens of the District and/or service area?

25 - Highly significant importance
20 - Considerably significant importance
15 - Moderate importance
10 - Minimal importance
5 - Poorly documented importance
(0) - No measurable impact

Appeal Score _____

3) How important is the project to the health of the Public and the citizens of the District and/or service area?

25 - Highly significant importance
20 - Considerably significant importance
15 - Moderate importance
10 - Minimal importance
5 - Poorly documented importance
(0) No measurable impact

Lead Joints ?

Appeal Score _____

4) Does the project help meet the infrastructure repair and replacement needs of the applying jurisdiction?
Note: Jurisdiction's priority listing (part of the Additional Support Information) must be filed with application(s).

(25) First priority project
20 - Second priority project
15 -Third priority project
10 - Fourth priority project
5 - Fifth priority project or lower

Appeal Score _____

5) Will the completed project generate user fees or assessments?

Appeal Score

10 – No
(0) – Yes

_____

6) Economic Growth – How the completed project will enhance economic growth (See definitions).

10 – The project will directly secure new employment
5 – The project will permit more development
(0) – The project will not impact development

Appeal Score

_____

7) Matching Funds - LOCAL

(10) – This project is a loan or credit enhancement
10 – 50% or higher
8 – 40% to 49.99%
6 – 30% to 39.99%
4 – 20% to 29.99%
2 – 10% to 19.99%
0 – Less than 10%

8) Matching Funds - OTHER

10 – 50% or higher
8 – 40% to 49.99%
6 – 30% to 39.99%
4 – 20% to 29.99%
2 – 10% to 19.99%
1 – 1% to 9.99%
(0) – Less than 1%

9) Will the project alleviate serious capacity problems or hazards or respond to the future level of service needs of the district? (See Addendum for definitions)

10 - Project design is for future demand.
(8) - Project design is for partial future demand.
6 - Project design is for current demand.
4 - Project design is for minimal increase in capacity.
2 - Project design is for no increase in capacity.

Appeal Score

_____

10) Ability to Proceed - If SCIP/LTIP funds are granted, when would the construction contract be awarded? (See Addendum concerning delinquent projects)

(5) - Will be under contract by December 31, 2005 and no delinquent projects in Rounds 16 & 17
3 - Will be under contract by March 31, 2006 and/or one delinquent project in Rounds 16 & 17
0 - Will not be under contract by March 31, 2006 and/or more than one delinquent project in Rounds 16 & 17

11) Does the infrastructure have regional impact? Consider origination and destination of traffic, functional classifications, size of service area, and number of jurisdictions served, etc. (See Addendum for definitions)

10 – Major Impact
8 – Significant Impact
6 – Moderate Impact
4 – Minor Impact
(2) – Minimal or No Impact

Appeal Score

_____

12) What is the overall economic health of the jurisdiction?

10 Points
8 Points
(6) Points
4 Points
2 Points

13) Has any formal action by a federal, state, or local government agency resulted in a partial or complete ban of the usage or expansion of the usage for the involved infrastructure?

10 - Complete ban, facility closed
8 – 80% reduction in legal load or 4-wheeled vehicles only
7 – Moratorium on future development, *not* functioning for current demand
6 – 60% reduction in legal load
5 - Moratorium on future development, functioning for current demand
4 – 40% reduction in legal load
2 – 20% reduction in legal load
(0) Less than 20% reduction in legal load

Appeal Score _____

14) What is the total number of existing daily users that will benefit as a result of the proposed project?

10 - 16,000 or more
8 - 12,000 to 15,999
6 - 8,000 to 11,999
4 - 4,000 to 7,999
(2) 3,999 and under

144 Users

Appeal Score _____

15) Has the jurisdiction enacted the optional $5 license plate fee, an infrastructure levy, a user fee, or dedicated tax for the pertinent infrastructure? *(Provide documentation of which fees have been enacted.)*

5 - Two or more of the above
(3) One of the above
0 - None of the above

7

Appeal Score _____

ADDENDUM TO THE RATING SYSTEM

General Statement for Rating Criteria

Points awarded for all items will be based on engineering experience, field verification, application information and other information supplied by the applicant, which is deemed to be relevant by the Support Staff. The examples listed in this addendum are not a complete list, but only a small sampling of situations that may be relevant to a given project.

Criterion 1 - Condition

Condition is based on the amount of deterioration that is field verified or documented exclusive of capacity, serviceability, health and/or safety issues. Condition is rated only on the facility being repaired or abandoned. (Documentation may include: ODOT BR86 reports, pavement management condition reports, televised underground system reports, age inventory reports, maintenance records, etc., and will only be considered if included in the original application.)

Definitions:

Failed Condition - requires complete reconstruction where no part of the existing facility is salvageable. (E.g. Roads: complete reconstruction of roadway, curbs and base; Bridges: complete removal and replacement of bridge; Underground: removal and replacement of an underground drainage or water system.

Critical Condition - requires moderate or partial reconstruction to maintain integrity. (E.g. Roads: reconstruction of roadway/curbs can be saved; Bridges: removal and replacement of bridge with abutment modification; Underground: removal and replacement of part of an underground drainage or water system.

Very Poor Condition - requires extensive rehabilitation to maintain integrity. (E.g. Roads: extensive full depth, partial depth and curb repair of a roadway with a structural overlay; Bridges: superstructure replacement; Underground: repair of joints and/or minor replacement of pipe sections.

Poor Condition - requires standard rehabilitation to maintain integrity. (E.g. Roads: moderate full depth, partial depth and curb repair to a roadway with no structural overlay needed or structural overlay with minor repairs to a roadway needed; Bridges: extensive patching of substructure and replacement of deck; Underground: insituform or other in ground repairs.

Moderately Poor Condition - requires minor rehabilitation to maintain integrity. (E.g. Roads: minor full depth, partial depth or curb repairs to a roadway with either a thin overlay or no overlay needed; Bridges: major structural patching and/or major deck repair.

Moderately Fair Condition - requires extensive maintenance to maintain integrity. (E.g. Roads: thin or no overlay with extensive crack sealing, minor partial depth and/or slurry or rejuvenation; Bridges: minor structural patching, deck repair, erosion control.)

Fair Condition - requires routine maintenance to maintain integrity. (E.g. Roads: slurry seal, rejuvenation or routine crack sealing to the roadway; Bridges: minor structural patching.)

Good or Better Condition - little to no maintenance required to maintain integrity.

Note: **If the infrastructure is in "good" or better condition, it will NOT be considered for SCIP/LTIP funding unless it is an expansion project that will improve serviceability.**

Criterion 2 – Safety

The jurisdiction shall include in its application the type, frequency, and severity of the safety problem that currently exists and how the intended project would improve the situation. For example, have there been vehicular accidents attributable to the problems cited? Have they involved injuries or fatalities? In the case of water systems, are existing hydrants non-functional? In the case of water lines, is the present capacity inadequate to provide volumes or pressure for adequate fire protection? **In all cases, specific documentation is required.** Mentioned problems, which are poorly documented, shall not receive more than 5 points.

Note: Each project is looked at on an individual basis to determine if any aspects of this category apply. **Examples given above are NOT intended to be exclusive.**

Criterion 3 – Health

The jurisdiction shall include in its application the type, frequency, and severity of the health problem that would be eliminated or reduced by the intended project. For example, can the problem be eliminated only by the project, or would routine maintenance be satisfactory? If basement flooding has occurred, was it storm water or sanitary flow? What complaints if any are recorded? In the case of underground improvements, how will they improve health if they are storm sewers? How would improved sanitary sewers improve health or reduce health risk? Are leaded joints involved in existing water line replacements? **In all cases, specific documentation is required.** Mentioned problems, which are poorly documented, shall not receive more than 5 points.

Note: Each project is looked at on an individual basis to determine if any aspects of this category apply. **Examples given above are NOT intended to be exclusive.**

Criterion 4 – Jurisdiction's Priority Listing

The jurisdiction must submit a listing in priority order of the projects for which it is applying. Points will be awarded on the basis of most to least importance. The form is included in the Additional Support Information.

Criterion 5 – Generate Fees

Will the local jurisdiction assess fees or project costs for the usage of the facility or its products once the project is completed (example: rates for water or sewer, frontage assessments, etc.). The applying jurisdiction must submit documentation.

Criterion 6 – Economic Growth

Will the completed project enhance economic growth and/or development in the service area?

Definitions:

Secure new employment: The project is specifically designed to secure development/employers, which will immediately add new permanent employees to the jurisdiction. The applying agency must submit details.

Permit more development: The project is designed to permit additional business development. The applicant must supply details.

The project will not impact development: The project will have no impact on business development.

Note: **Each project is looked at on an individual basis to determine if any aspects of this category apply.**

Criterion 7 – Matching Funds - Local

The percentage of matching funds which come directly from the budget of the applying local government.

Criterion 8 – Matching Funds - Other

The percentage of matching funds that come from funding sources other than those mentioned in Criterion 7.

Criterion 9 – Alleviate Capacity Problems

The jurisdiction shall provide a narrative, along with pertinent support documentation, which describe the existing deficiencies and showing how congestion will be reduced or eliminated and how service will be improved to meet the needs of any expected growth or development. A formal capacity analysis accompanying the application would be beneficial. Projected traffic or demand should be calculated as follows:

Formula:

Existing users x design year factor = projected users

Design Year	Design year factor		
	Urban	Suburban	Rural
20	1.40	1.70	1.60
10	1.20	1.35	1.30

Definitions:

Future demand – Project will eliminate existing congestion or deficiencies and will provide sufficient capacity or service for twenty-year projected demand or fully developed area conditions. Justification must be supplied if the area is already largely developed or undevelopable and thus the projection factors used deviate from the above table.

Partial future demand – Project will eliminate existing congestion or deficiencies and will provide sufficient capacity or service for ten-year projected demand or partially developed area conditions. Justification must be supplied if the area is already largely developed or undevelopable and thus the projection factors used deviate from the above table.

Current demand – Project will eliminate existing congestion or deficiencies and will provide sufficient capacity or service only for existing demand and conditions.

Minimal increase – Project will reduce but not eliminate existing congestion or deficiencies and will provide a minimal but less than sufficient increase in existing capacity or service for existing demand and conditions.

No increase – Project will have no effect on existing congestion or deficiencies and provide no increase in capacity or service for existing demand and conditions.

Criterion 10 - Ability to Proceed

The Support Staff will assign points based on engineering experience and status of design plans as demonstrated by the applying jurisdiction and OPWC defined delinquent projects. A project is considered delinquent when it has not received a notice to proceed within the time stated on the original application and no time extension has been granted by the OPWC. A jurisdiction receiving approval for a project and subsequently canceling the same after the bid date on the application may be considered as having a delinquent project.

Criterion 11 - Regional Impact

The regional significance of the infrastructure that is being repaired or replaced.

Definitions:

Major Impact – Roads: Major Arterial: A direct connector to an Interstate Highway; Arterials are intended to provide a greater degree of mobility rather than land access. Arterials generally convey large traffic volumes for distances greater than one mile. A major arterial is a highway that is of regional importance and is intended to serve beyond the county. It may connect urban centers with one another and/or with outlying communities and employment or shopping centers. A major arterial is intended primarily to serve through traffic.

Significant Impact – Roads: Minor Arterial: A roadway, also serving through traffic, that is similar in function to a major arterial, but operates with lower traffic volumes, serves trips of shorter distances (but still greater than one mile), and may provide a higher degree of property access than do major arterials.

Moderate Impact – Roads: Major Collector: A roadway that provides for traffic movement between local roads/streets and arterials or community-wide activity centers and carries moderate traffic volumes over moderate distances (generally less than one mile). Major collectors may also provide direct access to abutting properties, such as regional shopping centers, large industrial parks, major subdivisions and community-wide recreational facilities, but typically not individual residences. Most major collectors are also county roads and are therefore through streets.

Minor Impact – Roads: Minor Collector: A roadway similar in functions to a major collector but which carries lower traffic volumes over shorter distances and has a higher degree of property access. Minor collectors may serve as main circulation streets within large, residential neighborhoods. Most minor collectors are also township roads and streets and may, or may not, be through streets.

Minimal or No Impact - Roads: Local: A roadway that is primarily intended to provide access to abutting properties. It tends to accommodate lower traffic volumes, serves short trips (generally within neighborhoods), and provides connections preferably only to collector streets rather than arterials.

Criterion 12 – Economic Health

The District 2 Integrating Committee predetermines the jurisdiction's economic health. The economic health of a jurisdiction may periodically be adjusted when census and other budgetary data are updated.

Criterion 13 - Ban

The jurisdiction shall provide documentation to show that a facility ban or moratorium has been formally placed. The ban or moratorium must have been caused by a structural or operational problem. Points will only be awarded if the end result of the project will cause the ban to be lifted.

Criterion 14 - Users

The applying jurisdiction shall provide documentation. A registered professional engineer or the applying jurisdictions' C.E.O must certify the appropriate documentation. Documentation may include current traffic counts, households served, when converted to a measurement of persons. Public transit users are permitted to be counted for the roads and bridges, but only when certifiable ridership figures are provided.

Criterion 15 – Fees, Levies, Etc.

The applying jurisdiction shall document (in the "Additional Support Information" form) which type of fees, levies or taxes they have dedicated toward the type of infrastructure being applied for.